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MARQUETTE, MICH.**Midwifery—Practice of—License Required. (Ord. Oct. 18, 1915.)**

SECTION 1. A midwife, within the meaning of this ordinance, shall be deemed to be any person, other than a regularly registered and licensed physician, who makes a business of taking superintending care of cases of delivery of women with child; or who, for pay or reward, shall take superintending care in any case or cases of childbirth.

SEC. 2. No person, other than a regularly registered and licensed physician, shall in this city, act as a midwife or take superintending care of any case of childbirth, for pay or reward, who is not registered and licensed as a midwife pursuant to this ordinance.

SEC. 3. Any person who has attained the age of 21 years, who is able to read and write in the English language, is of good moral character and of cleanly habits, who desires to be registered and licensed as a midwife, shall make written application therefor to the health officer; which application shall state the applicant's name, age, residence, principal occupation, and training and experience in midwifery.

SEC. 4. If on examination of such applicant as to her qualifications, knowledge of obstetrics and gynecology, experience as a midwife, familiarity with the rules and regulations prescribed for governing the practice of midwives in this city, and such other investigation as he may deem necessary, the health officer be satisfied that such applicant is qualified to practice midwifery, he shall so certify in writing to the city clerk; whereupon said clerk, upon payment by the applicant to the city treasurer of a license fee of 50 cents, shall enter the name of such applicant and date of such entry in a register to be kept for that purpose, and shall issue to such applicant a license as a midwife for the period of one year, to which license there shall be securely affixed a copy of all rules and regulations then in force governing the practice of midwives in this city.

SEC. 5. Such rules and regulations governing the practice of midwives in this city as may from time to time be prescribed by the board of health, or by the health officer with the approval of the department of public health and safety, shall be kept on file in the offices of the city clerk and health officer.

SEC. 6. Every midwife shall strictly observe each and every requirement of any and all rules and regulations governing the practice of midwives in this city prescribed by the board of health, or prescribed by the health officer with the approval of the head of the department of public health and safety.

SEC. 7. For any cause deemed sufficient, any such license may be suspended or revoked by the board of health, the city commission, or the department of public health and safety.

SEC. 8. Any violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5, nor exceeding \$50, or by imprisonment in the city lockup or county jail for a period not exceeding 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court before whom a conviction is had.

Midwifery—Regulation of Practice of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 18, 1915.)

1. Each midwife shall maintain a fixed place of residence, which shall be known to the health officer.

2. Any midwife changing her name or address must report such change at once to the health officer.

3. She shall file all certificates of birth with the city clerk within five days after date of birth, as is required by the State law.

4. She shall also keep a record of every case attended by her, which record shall show each patient's name, address, time of labor, the general condition of the mother

and of the child before and after delivery, and any noteworthy incident to the labor or puerperium. In addition, she shall receive and preserve a copy of these rules, which she shall carefully follow.

5. The home of the midwife, her equipment, and record of cases, shall at all times be open to inspection by the authorized officers or agents of the board of health.

6. The midwife must constantly show evidences of cleanliness in her home, in her general appearance, and in her habits. In her attendance on a case of labor she must be scrupulously clean in every way. She should wear a clean dress of washable material, and over this a clean washable apron. The sleeves of the dress should be such that they can be rolled up above the elbows.

7. She shall take to each case the following equipment:

Nailbrush; wood or bone nail cleaner; soap, preferably green soap; clinical thermometer; blunt scissors for cutting cord; lysol, or creolin, carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury tablets; boric-acid powder; 2 per cent solution of silver nitrate; medicine dropper; narrow tape or soft twine for tying cord; absorbent cotton, preferably in $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound packages.

She may take, also, the following articles:

Enema reservoir and tubing; two rectal nozzles, large and small; tube of vaseline; alcohol.

No other instruments are to be used, owned, or possessed by a midwife.

8. The equipment should be carried either in a metal case that can be easily boiled or in a bag fitted with an inner lining of washable material that can be easily removed and washed and boiled.

9. At every case, before using the nailbrush, nail cleaner, scissors, or tape, they must be boiled for five minutes; when the labor is terminated, they should be washed with soap and boiled before replacing them in the bag or case.

10. Before examining a woman in labor the midwife must roll her sleeves above the elbows and scrub the hands and forearms in warm water with the nailbrush and soap for at least five minutes; during this washing the skin under and around the nails must be cleaned with the nail cleaner.

11. The woman's external genitals, skin over the lower part of the abdomen and the inner sides of the thighs must then be washed with soap and water, and afterwards sponged with absorbent cotton, soaked in either:

Solution of lysol or creolin, 1 per cent; solution of carbolic acid, 1 per cent; solution of bichloride of mercury, 1-10,000.

Note.—To make a 1 per cent solution, take three teaspoonfuls of either lysol, creolin, or carbolic acid, and add one quart of warm water. Directions for bichloride solution are found on the bottle containing the tablets.

A pad of cotton wet with the solution should be left over the vulva. No vaginal douche shall be given at any time without the order of a physician.

12. The hands of the midwife must then be scrubbed with the nail brush in the antiseptic solution before making an internal examination. Before every subsequent internal examination the midwife must wash and scrub her hands with soap and warm water and afterwards in the antiseptic solution, and the woman's external genitals must be washed with the antiseptic solution. As few vaginal examinations as possible should be made.

13. It is the duty of any physician, nurse, or midwife who shall assist or be in charge at the birth of any infant, or have care of the same after birth, to treat the eyes of the infant as soon as practicable after birth, and always within one hour, with silver nitrate. One drop of 2 per cent silver nitrate solution is to be instilled in each eye, after which they are to be washed with physiological salt solution or boric-acid solution. If any redness, swelling, or gathering of pus shall appear in the eyes of any infant, or upon the lids or about the eyes within two weeks after birth, then any nurse, midwife, or other person having care of the infant shall report the same within six hours to the board of health.

14. In caring for a woman after labor and throughout the lying-in period, the midwife must exercise the same care in washing her hands when dressing the patient as is called for in rule 12.

15. In every case after labor the temperature must be taken morning and night for five days. If, during this time, or at any later period of the lying-in, the temperature reaches or exceeds 101° F., and continues at this for 24 hours, the case must be reported to the board of health. The midwife must not go from such a case to other cases until she has made an entire change of clothing, thoroughly washed her arms, hands, face, and hair with soap and warm water, and washed and boiled her instruments.

16. A midwife may attend only cases of labor in which there is an uncomplicated vertex (head) presentation. In all other cases she must call a physician.

17. If during pregnancy any of the following conditions develop, or are suspected, the midwife shall not engage to attend the case, but must refer it to a physician:

(a) A contracted pelvis or other deformity that will interfere with labor; (b) bleeding from the uterus; (c) swelling of the face and hands; (d) excessive vomiting; (e) persistent headache; (f) dimness of vision; (g) convulsions.

18. If during labor any of the following conditions exist or develop a physician must be summoned at once:

(a) Presenting part is other than an uncomplicated vertex, such as face, breech, leg, arm, etc.; (b) convulsions; (c) excessive bleeding; (d) prolapse of the cord; (e) swelling or tumor that obstructs the birth of the child; (f) signs of exhaustion or collapse; (g) unduly prolonged labor.

19. Under no circumstances shall a midwife introduce her hand into the vagina or uterus to remove either the placenta or membranes. If, after an hour from the birth of the child, the mother being in otherwise good condition, the afterbirth (placenta and membranes) are not expelled or can not be expressed by manipulation of the uterus through the abdominal wall, a physician must be called to extract them.

20. If after the birth of the child the mother develops convulsions, or has excessive bleeding, or has been lacerated, a physician must be called in attendance.

21. If during the lying-in period any of the following conditions develop, a physician must be summoned:

(a) Convulsions; (b) excessive bleeding; (c) foul-smelling lochia (discharge); (d) persistent rise of temperature to 101° F. for 24 hours; (e) severe chill with rise of temperature; (f) retention of urine; (g) inability to nurse the child.

22. Every child should be thoroughly examined after birth; and if the child has or develops any of the following conditions, a physician must be summoned:

(a) Deformities, malformations, or injuries; (b) inability to suckle or nurse; (c) inflammation around or discharge from the navel; (d) swelling and redness of the eyelids, with a discharge of matter from the eyes; (e) bleeding from the mouth, navel, or bowels.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Ord. July 12, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall expose for sale in or upon any street, sidewalk, doorway, alley, open window, or any other public or private place in the open air adjacent to any street, sidewalk, or alley within the limits of the city of Middletown any fruit, vegetable, confectionery, meat, poultry, fish, or any other article of food, except such as are contained in dust-proof containers, or such fruit or vegetables as have a natural covering that requires to be removed before eating, or in the use of which for food cooking is necessary unless such articles of food shall be reasonably protected from dust, filth, and other infectious substances, and from flies, by proper covering and in a proper manner so as to reasonably prevent pollution and contamination from such sources, nor unless the same, when so exposed for sale,